

WELLS-NEXT-THE-SEA URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Council Offices,
Wells, Norfolk.
29th May 1944.

To,
The Chairman & Members of the
Wells-next-the-Sea U.D. Council.

Mr. Chairman & Gentlemen,

I beg to submit you brief report for the
year ended 31st December 1943.

WATERWORKS

During the year 10,046,000 Gallons of water
were supplied to consumers a decrease of 2,275,000 gallons from
the consumption of the previous year.

The pump reported as defective in December
1942 was removed at the end of February for repairs.

Owing to the restriction on supplies, one
new service was completed during the year and one service taken out
and replaced.

An existing service was fitted with meter
to record consumption.

Owing to the lack of facilities in the area
for supplying Military Units with drinking water, a Military Water
Point was established at the junction of Blacks Lane and Warham
Road, This point would also serve for filling water carts in
emergency, should any of the mains be damaged by enemy action.

It was necessary to make one road opening
to replace a faulty ferrule washer.

FOOD INSPECTION.

There are two Ministry of Food slaughter-
houses within the Urban Area.

During the year I visited the slaughter-
houses 271 times and inspected the following carcasses.-

Cattle	590
Sheep	1883
Pigs	137
Calves	<u>208</u>
Total	<u>2818</u>

The following are details of the carcasses
and weights of meat condemned.-

CattleTuberculosis

Carcases	17	9153 lbs.
" Heads & Tongues	36	1005 "
" Lungs.	35	321 "
" Livers	22	212 "
" Other parts		<u>342</u> " 11,033 lbs.

Other Diseases

Carcases	8	3664 lbs
Parts of Car- cases.		<u>1915½</u> " 5,579½ "

Injuries

354 "

Sheep

Including 16 Carcasses. 816½ "

C/Ed.

17,783 "

[illegible]

1. The first step in the process of the
 2. is to determine the scope of the
 3. project. This involves identifying the
 4. objectives, the resources available, and
 5. the time frame for completion. Once the
 6. scope is defined, the next step is to
 7. develop a detailed plan. This plan should
 8. outline the tasks to be performed, the
 9. sequence of activities, and the roles
 10. and responsibilities of the team members.
 11. The plan should also include a timeline
 12. and a budget. Once the plan is developed,
 13. the next step is to implement it. This
 14. involves assigning tasks to team members,
 15. monitoring progress, and making adjustments
 16. as needed. Finally, the project should
 17. be evaluated to determine its success and
 18. to identify lessons learned for future
 19. projects.

000
000

[illegible]

SECRET
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

c/fd. 17,783 lbs.

Pigs

Tuberculosis

Heads.	11.	171 lbs.	
Parts.		<u>16</u> "	187 "

Other Diseases

Carcases	1.	97 "	
Parts.		<u>39</u> "	136 "

Injuries

48 "

Total condemned at Slaughterhouses. 18,154 "

The following foodstuffs were condemned at various shops.-

Tinned Meat	122 lbs.
Fish.	294 "
Cheese	10 "
Bacon	<u>13½</u> "
Total	<u>439½</u> "

In addition 20 tins of Milk, fruit etc. were also condemned.

General

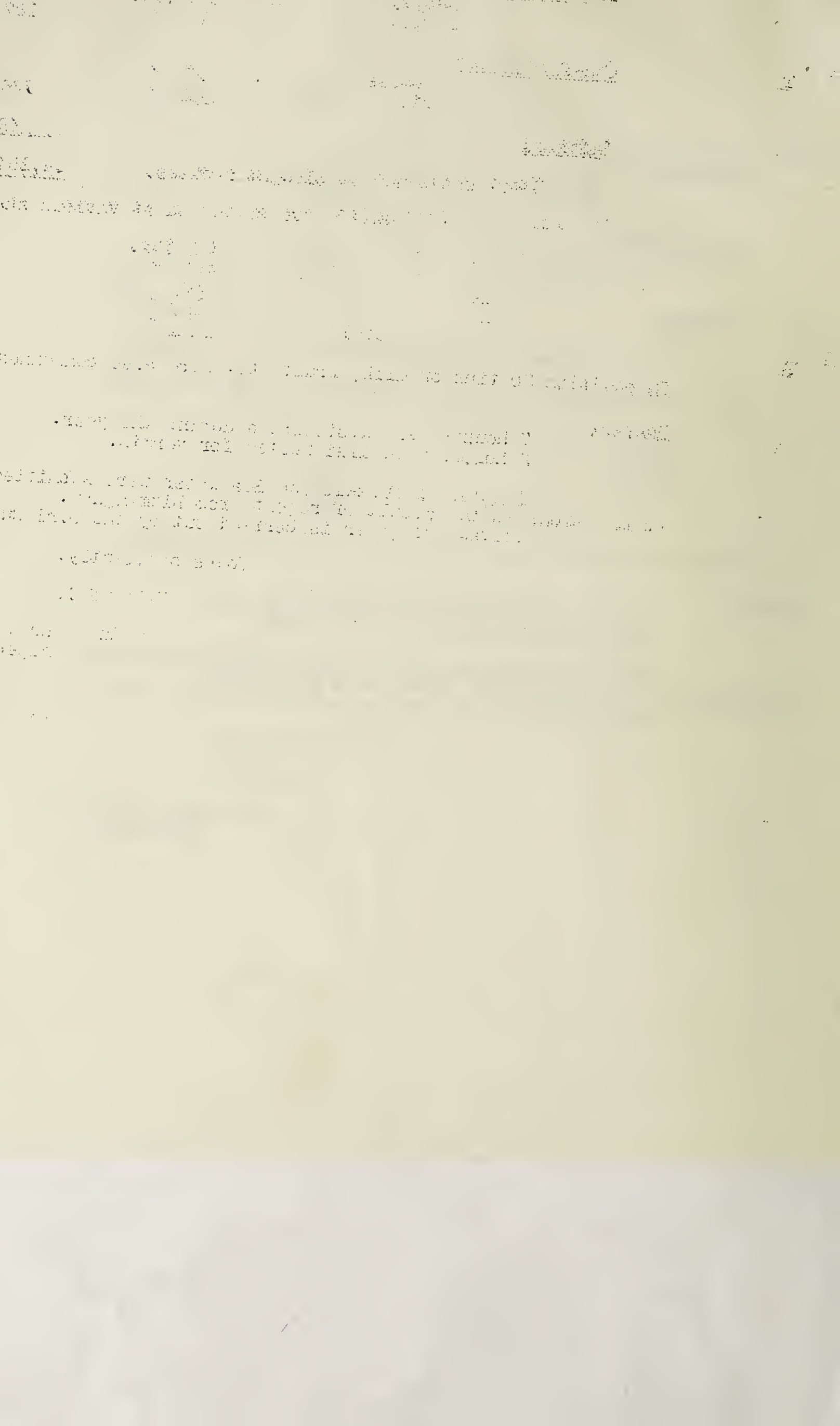
7 houses were disinfected during the year.
2 houses were disinfested for vermin.

Samples of Mussels and Sea Water were submitted for examinations as the result of report from Birmingham.
Salvage of paper is carried out by the Girl Guides.

Yours obediently.

F.Rodwell.

Surveyor & Sanitary
Inspector.



WELLS-NEXT-TO-SEA (NORFOLK) URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
YEAR to 31st DECEMBER 1943.

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for 1943.

VITAL STATISTICS

There were 48 live births, 4 of which were illegitimate, and two stillbirths, registered during the year. This gives a birth rate of 21.73 compared with the National rate of 16.5.

36 deaths from all causes were registered, giving a crude death rate of 16.30 compared with the National figure of 12.1. There was only one death of an infant under the age of one year and that was due to prematurity.

There were no maternal deaths. 50% of the deaths registered were over the age of 70, and 66% were over 65. The most frequent causes were Heart Disease and Cancer.

There were 3 new cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year and two deaths from this cause. At the end of December there were 19 cases on the register.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

There were 28 cases of Measles and one case of Scarlet Fever notified during the year. There were no fatal cases of Infectious disease.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASE

9 cases of Scabies were reported during the year and dealt with under the Council's scheme. One case had to be removed to hospital for treatment.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION SCHEME

Further progress was made with the Council's diphtheria immunisation scheme. The arrangement by means of which the names of all children under five are obtained from the Food Office, when first registered in, or transferred to, the district, has been of great value in organising a complete canvass.

40 schoolchildren, and 38 children under school age were immunised during the year, and at the end of December the figures for the two groups were.-

1 - 5 years.
70%

5 - 15 years.
95.9%

I should like to record my appreciation of the valuable assistance I have received from the Head Teachers and Health Visitor in achieving such satisfactory results.

POLLUTED SHELLFISH

At the beginning of the year it became known that the Fishmongers Company had closed Billingsgate Market to mussels intended for human consumption, from the wash and North Norfolk Coast.

This ban affected the mussel industry at Wells and was imposed because of the unsatisfactory bacteriological results given by samples taken from consignments of shellfish despatched from the area. In addition a complaint was received from the Medical Officer of Health of an inland borough that samples examined there had also been unsatisfactory.

In view of these complaints a thorough investigation was made of the conditions obtaining the local mussel industry.

The facts are briefly these.-

Mussels are cultivated in the harbour into which crude sewage is discharged. There are, therefore, heavily polluted in the first instance. An arrangement was made in 1931 whereby all mussels intended for human consumption were re-layed in a specified site for a period of 7 days. This site was selected by an expert after repeated experiments, because mussels deposited

on it were only submerged at the top of the tide when there was maximum dilution and the minimum of sewage pollution. It was considered at that time that after 7 days of such treatment, the mussels would be safe for human consumption.

A mussels inspector was appointed and his duties included the issue of a certificate label to fishermen whose mussels had fulfilled these conditions.

During the 1943 investigation samples of sea water and mussels showed that the pollution of the Harbour had greatly increased since 1931. Several samples obtained at high water over the cleansing site were found to be much more polluted than when the site was first selected.

It was apparent, therefore, that the top of the tide water could no longer be regarded as sufficiently pure to act as a cleansing agent, and that in order to ensure that Harbour mussels were fit for human consumption they would have to be submitted to a more efficient cleansing process.

In view of the fact that the whole of the Wash and North Norfolk area has recently been the subject of a combined investigation by officials of the Ministries of Health and Agriculture and Fisheries, it was not considered opportune to take local action for the present.

It is hoped that if some scheme is put into operation for the whole area, the wells industry may be able to make use of any cleansing facilities so provided.

CONCLUSION

The health of the district has been good during the year. There have been 40% more births, 20% less deaths and slightly fewer cases of tuberculosis than last year. Apart from a small epidemic of a mild type of measles there was no infectious disease.

This is a very satisfactory record for the fourth year of War.


Again, I should like to record the hope I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee and the loyal co-operation of the staff.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

IRENE B. M. GREEN.

Medical Officer of
Health.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30246040>

VITAL STATISTICS.

LIVE BIRTHS

	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>		
Legitimate.	44	24	20) Birth rate per	
Illegitimate.	4	3	1) 1000 estimated	
Totals	48	27	21) resident	
				population.	21.73.

STILL BIRTHS

Legitimate.	2	1	1
Illegitimate.	-	-	-
Totals.	2	1	1

DEATHS

36	22	14) Crude death rate	
			per 1000 estim-	
			ated resident	
			population.	16.30.

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age.

	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>		
Legitimate	1	1	-) Infant mortality	
Illegitimate	-	-	-) rate per 1000	
Totals	1	1	-) births.	20.8.

TUBERCULOSIS

This table gives the number and type of cases in the area at the end of 1943.

Type of case.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Pulmonary	9	7	16
Non-pulmonary	1	2	3
Totals.	10	9	19

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Pulmonary deaths	1	1	-
Non-pulmonary "	1	1	-
Total	2	2	-

New cases - 3.

The causes of death given in this table are supplied by the Registrar General.-

CAUSES OF DEATH	MALES	FEMALES.
All causes.	22	14
Tuberculosis.	2	-
Influenza	1	-
Cancer.	6	2
Cerebral Haemorrhage etc.	1	4
Heart Disease.	4	3
Other Circulatory Disease	1	-
Bronchitis.	-	2
Pneumonia.	1	-
Other Respiratory Disease.	-	1
Appendicitis.	-	-
Nephritis.	1	-
Prematurity.	1	-
Violence.	1	-
All other causes.	3	2

